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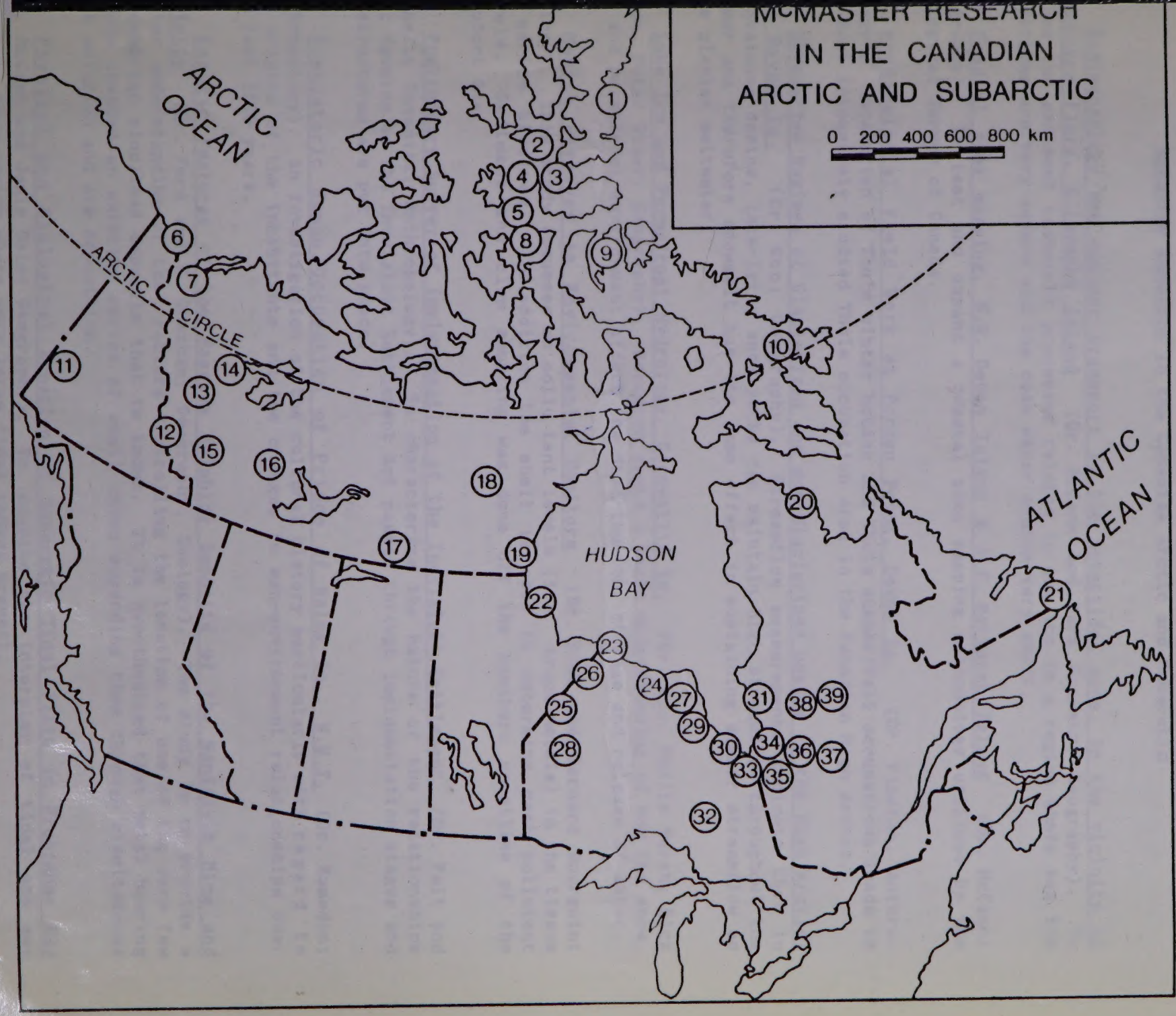

McMaster Research in the Canadian Arctic and Subarctic

1. Sedimentology and boulder transport in the intertidal zone, in the vicinity of Alexandra Fiord, Ellesmere Island (Dr. McCann and Mark Krawetz; Geography). To define the sediment transport processes related to sea ice in a region where sea ice conditions are very severe and the open water season very short.

2. Coastal zone mapping, N.W. Devon Island & N.E. Bathurst Island (Dr. McCann; Geography). To test and expand a coastal zone mapping methodology utilized by the Geological Survey of Canada.

3. Archaeologial Field Work at Porden Point, Devon Is. (Dr. Finsten, Anthropology). Excavation of Thule winter houses and Thule summer/fall occupations leads to the most intensively studied Thule occupation area in the Canadian High Arctic.

4. Streamflow Regimes of Glacierized and non-Glacierized basins in the High Arctic, N.W. Devon Is. (Dr. Woo; Geography). Streamflow measurements indicate that in mountainous basins, late-lying snow packs can maintain high streamflow throughout the summer and therefore snowmelt has the same effect in sustaining summer streamflow as does glacier meltwater.

5. Lake Ice and Permafrost Hydrology, Cornwallis Is. (Dr. Woo, Philip Marsh, Rick Heron, Peter Steer; Geography). Research seeks a basic understanding of how the snow, ice and permafrost environment affect the distribution, storage and release of water.

6. Marine Bivalves as Environmental Monitors (Dr. Risk and Bernard Bourgoin; Geology). This study focusses on pollu tant levels (i.e. trace metals) in the tissue of marine bivalves. In addition the shell is used to determine past pollutant levels. Sediment and clam sampling was done off the southern coastline of the Beaufort Sea.

7. Preliminary Survey of Implementation of the Inuvialuit Settlement (Dr. Feit and Michelle Invanitz; Anthropology). To characterize the nature of the relationships that develop as the Inuvialuit Settlement Act passes through implementation stages and as structures are put into place.

8. Prehistoric Human Occupation of Prince of Wales Is., N.W.T. (Dr. Ramsden; Anthropology). An investigation of the cultural history particularly with regard to the origins of the inhabitants and the changes in man-environment relationships over the last 3500 years.

9. Karstic Features of the Massive Sulphide Deposits of the Nanisivik Mine and Vicinity (Dr. Ford and F. Ghazban; Geography, Geology). The study is to provide a better understanding of the factors controlling the location of one of the very few Precambrian zinc/lead deposits that is known. It is hypothesized that metal bearing fluids invaded an existing series of small caves expanding them through simultaneous rock solution and ore deposition.

10. Physical and Biological Zonation of Subarctic Tidal Flats in Frobisher Bay (Dr. McCann and Janis Dale; Geography). To examine the interplay of tidal and sea processes in a region where very large tidal ranges prevail.

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11. Material Culture of the south-west Yukon Territory and east-central Alaska (Dr. Feit and William Simeone; Anthropology). The purpose is to make a collection of modern material culture for exhibits on Northern Athapaskans and to analyse material culture as a symbolic system.

12. Holocene Vegetational History of the Upper Natla Area, N.W.T. (Dr. MacDonald; Geography). Fossil pollen and plant macrofossils from peat deposits were used to reconstruct Holocene vegetation development and treeline history in the central Selwyn-Mackenzie Mountains.

13. Karst Styles in the Running Group and Bear Pack Formation Dolomites, N.W.T. (Dr. Ford; Geography). The study seeks to establish and understand the different styles of karst landforms that have developed and are currently developing in two widespread dolomite formations of the Mackenzie District.

14. Postglacial Plant Migration and Vegetional Development in the Western Canadian Boreal Forest (Dr. MacDonald; Geography). Fossil pollen from lake sediments in northern Alberta, northeastern British Columbia and the Northwest Territories was used to reconstruct the migration and development of the modern boreal forest following the close of the last glacial episode.

15. Hydrologic Behaviour of the Ram Tributary Canyons, N.W.T. (Dr. Ford, J.R. Glew, M.L. Crosbie; Geography). To gain an understanding of the behaviour of intermediate and small rivers with catchments in the eastern canyon ranges. Spring thaw discharge is comparatively small and peak floods are associated with summer rains often in the form of violent storms.

16. Postglacial Treeline Development and Fluctuations in the Central Northwest Territories (Dr. MacDonald, Geography). Fossil pollen and plant macrofossils from sediments taken from small lakes located northeast of Yellowknife are being used to reconstruct the postglacial history of the sub-arctic treeline.

17. Effects of Forest Fire on Spruce-lichen Woodland and the Rate of Successional Recovery (Dr. Kershaw, Dr. Rouse; Biology, Geography). The spruce-lichen woodlands of the Dunvegan-Abitau Lake area of the N.W.T. provide vital winter range for the barren ground caribou. Excessive destruction by fire in these woodlands could provide a serious threat to the maintenance of the herds.

18. Environmental Impact of Uranium Mining (Drs. Kershaw, Drake and Woo; Biology, Geography). A detailed survey of the spectrum of heavy metals and radioisotopes provides a base line estimate of particulate material trapped in lichen species. Detailed studies of water-flow patterns provide the field data from which a computer model can be developed to predict the land-use impact of uranium mining in the Keewatin environment.

19. The Notion of Community in the Development of Settlements in the Canadian North (Dr. Damas and Michael Shouldice; Anthropology). The project centred at Eskimo Point deals with the Process of human adaptation in periods of rapid social change and the role that traditional economic pursuits play in a contemporary setting.

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20. Study of the Ecological Niche Concept Applied to Ungava Bay Inuit (Dr. Damas and Harold Kirby; Anthropology).

21. Ecological Time, Chronological Time and Temporal Awareness in a South Labrador Community (Dr. Preston and Karen Szala-Meneok; Anthropology). To systematically elaborate temporal processes in an ethnographic setting, since existing theory does not adequately account for empirically available data.

22. Effects of Hudson Bay on the Climate of the Hudson Bay Lowlands (Dr. Rouse; Geography). The longevity of Hudson Bay Sea ice into the summer period has a pronounced effect on terrestrial climate lessening the melting of permafrost, decreasing evaporation and strongly decreasing air temperatures for hundreds of km inland.

23. The Ecology of Coastal Beach Ridges (Dr. Kershaw; Biology). The raised beach systems around Hudson and James Bays provide an extensive lichen heath habitat of which until recently nothing was known.

24. Archaeology of Fort Severn, Ontario (Dr. Noble and D. Christianson; Anthropology). Study is to excavate and analyse the former fur trade post of Nieu Savanne/Fort Severn.

25. North Caribou Lake Archaeology (Dr. Damas and Diana Gordon; Anthropology). This ethno-archaeological project on the headwaters of the Severn River integrates the Indians use of the lake over the last 100 years with the record of prehistoric settlements.

26. Archaeological Exploration of the Shamattawa-Spruce Lake Region, Hudson Bay Lowlands (Dr. Noble and Kenneth Lister; Anthropology). A combination of ethnohistorical and archaeological evidence allows interpretation of past settlement and subsistence activities in a little known region of the Hudson Bay Lowlands.

27. The Phyisological Ecology of the Lichen Cladonia stellaris (Reindeer Moss) in northern Ontario (Dr. Kershaw; Biology). This lichen dominates extensive areas in north-central latitudes and supports barren ground and woodland caribou. Knowledge of their ecology is essential to the successful management of caribou herds.

28. Ethnographic and Ethnohistorical Studies of Northern Objiwa Dr. Rogers; Anthropology). A continuing syntheses, analyses and writing up of data collected through ethnological and archieval research on the Northern Ojibwa, in particular the Crane Indians, of northern Ontario and adjacent Manitoba. A primary interest has been the changes that have taken place in the socio-political organization of these Indians since the time they were first contacted by Europeans.

29. Cultural Dimensions of Medical and Health Care in an Indian Community (Dr. Preston and Janice Graham; Anthropology). To determine means of improving delivery of health care, and of improving local participation in medical service decisions.

30. Twentieth Century Transformations of West Coast Cree (Dr. Preston; Anthropology). Part of long-term research in anticipation of resource development in northern Ontario over the next ten to twenty years, this project seeks to synthesize materials on the development and changes in West Coast of James Bay Cree during the period of the late fur trade and the arrival of the Canadian state administration.

31. Cree Discourse and Cultural Inovation in the Modern State (Dr. Scott; Anthropology). The research focuses on the discursive construction of relations with the state and the rhetorical means exercised in influencing those relations. Competing ideologies of consensus, reciprocity, political leadership, bureaucracy, and nationhood are involved.

32. Pedagogical and Political Implications of Native Adult Education (Dr. Preston and Marinus Dieleman; Anthropology). Grand Council Treaty No. 9 in consultation and cooperation with Northern College at Timmins, Ontario, has, since 1979 drawn up and implemented various courses which meet the needs and requests of communities. The implementation of these programs and hence the aim of community development and self-reliance has both pedagogical and political implications which are examined in this study.

33. Women and Work in Moosonee and Moose Factory (Jennifer M. Blythe, Peggy Martin Brizinski, Sarah Preston; Anthropology). The objective of this research project is to discover the roles of women in managing and mediating familial relations and economic involvements, including public and domestic employment and unemployment for women and men. In particular, we examine how the changing opportunities for employment -- including the traditional harvest sector, wage employment, household work, and no employment -- affect and are affected by the roles that the women of these communities play in managing social relations.

34. Ecology, Climate and Hydrology of Coastal Wetlands, Southern James Bay (Dr. Kershaw, Dr. Rouse, Dr. Woo; Biology, Geography). An intensive cooperative study of the coastal wetlands which support a luxuriant vegetation that provides food for migrating waterfowl. The salinity, water flow patterns and temperature have pronounced effects on the diversity and growth rates of plants. Given future disturbances in the area such as hydroelectric development or the damming and diversion of James Bay the results of this study will allow advanced assessment of the possible impacts of the development schemes.

35. Anthropology Projects in Southern and Southeastern James Bay.

Dr. Preston. Cultural Stability of Change: Cree of James Bay. Purpose of research: The 20th century has brought about radical adaptations by the Crees, 1) from Cree to English language and media (and to some extent, thought), from bush hunting groups to northern townsmen, and 3) from small group sociality and traditions to a semi-urban lifestyle. These adaptive processes will continue as the region is further developed for hydroelectric and other resources. An understanding of these processes may be useful in planning for less damaging, more satisfactory adaptations.

Dr. Preston. Cree Narrative. The purpose is to demonstrate Cree cultural uniformity as arising from shared understand ings of individuals' experiences, where the relationships between persons are defined by tradition and affirmed by each hunter's experiences. The defining tradition is conveyed by the Cree in narratives; a selection of these are presented to indicate significant essential qualities of relationships that, taken all together, constitute the personal world view of the Cree.

Sarah Jane Preston. A life History as an Insight into Individual Understandings of Experience. Through a series of vignettes drawn from her own experience, the Cree narrator of this life history is shown to provide specific examples of the relationship between ideal and action, autonomy and social responsibility. The narrative provides a clear and complete account of one individual's development of social competence.

Dr. Colarusso and Linda Jones. East Cree Baby Talk and Universal Baby Talk. To examine the baby talk of East Cree in comparison to selected other languages, to draw conclusions about universal baby talk and to define East Cree baby talk's place in this universal scheme.

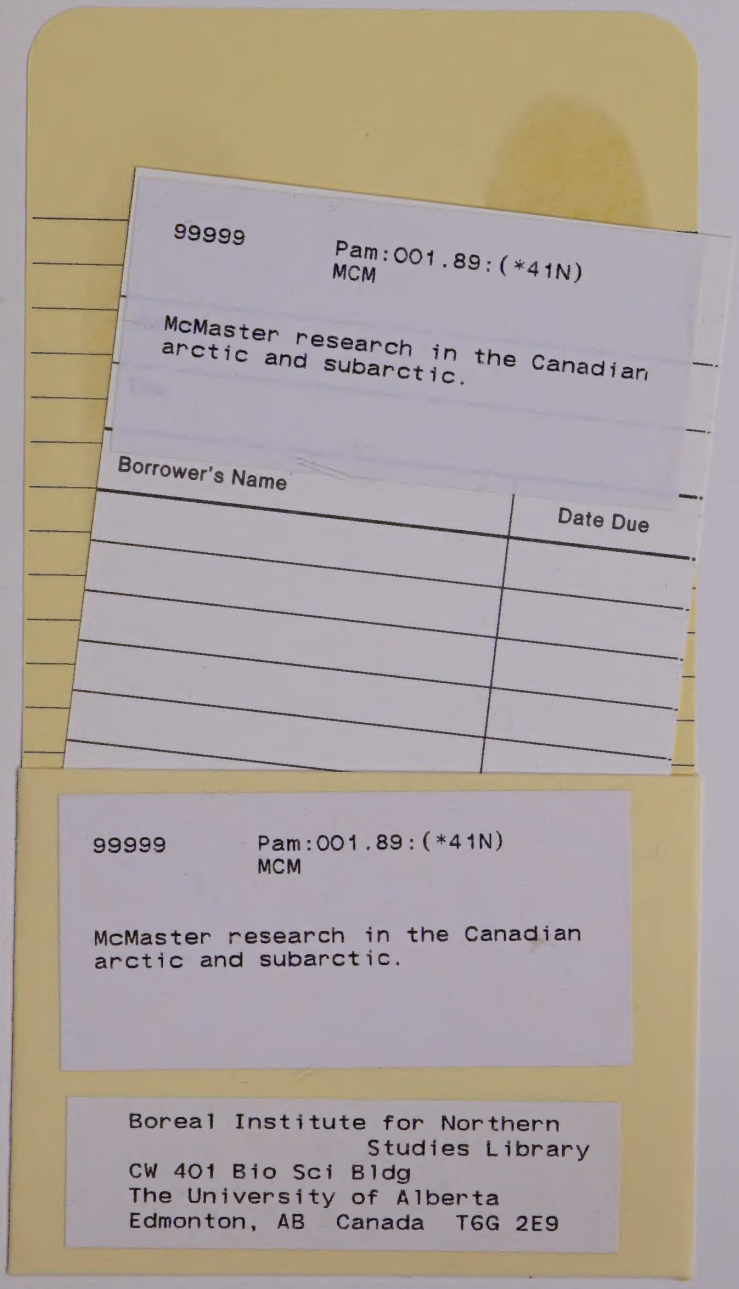
Dr. Preston and William Simeone. Teaching Cree Culture. Assist in developing a curriculum for teaching "Cree culture" in school.

36. Evaluating Environmental Impact of Hydroelectric Development (Dr. Muller, Dr. George; Economics). An attempt to assess the probable economic and environmental impacts of potential hydroelectric developments in Northern Ontario. Conventional cost-benefit techniques are applied to evaluate partial net benefits (excluding environmental and social costs) of developing these sites.

37. Waswanipi Cree Use and Management of Land and Wildlife (Dr. Feit; Anthropology). Substantive findings are used to test the hypothesis that Waswanipi hunters' beliefs constitute a system for wildlife resource management which is effective at managing wildlife resources. It is claimed that this conclusion has important policy implica tions in a period when Native peoples across Canada claim the right to manage the wildlife resources of their regions, with limited input from senior government.

38. James Bay Cree Self-Governance and the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement (Dr. Feit; Anthropology). A long-term study of James Bay Cree self-governance of lands, wildlife and community within the historical contexts of the penetration of a liberal welfare state, and the implementation of the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement. The aim is to synthesize an account of the reproduction and transformation of structures and practices of both the Cree and state administrations over an eight year period.

39. Educational Needs of the Communities Comprising the Grand Council of the Crees (of Quebec) (Dr. Preston; Anthropology). This project provides information and recommendations to the Grand Council for use in the setting up of the Cree S c h o o l Board and the setting of educational policies and procedures that the Board will be formulating in response to the wishes of the people of each of the Cree communities.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